

L 11366-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044896

admixed graphite or, better, nickel powder (spectrochemical grade) and submitted for emission spectroscopic analysis by the GOST 6012-51 standard method. Sensitivity of the latter is  $10^{-3}$ — $5 \times 10^{-4}\%$ . The overall sensitivity of impurity determination is 10 or more times higher by the method described than by the previously used spectroscopic method without boron removal (sensitivity of the latter method was  $4$ — $6 \times 10^{-3}\%$  at best). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

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Card 2/2

LISKOVETS, S.A.; SAVEL'YEV, V.A.; GLUKHOVETSKIY, A.O.; SEMBRATOV, V.N.,  
otv.red.; PEVZNER, A.S., zav.red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V.,  
tekhn.red.

[Uniform time and pay standards for construction, assembly, and  
repair operations in 1960] Edinye normy i rastsenki na stroi-  
tel'nye, montazhnye i remontno-stroitel'nye raboty, 1960 g.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam.  
Sbornik 16. [Laying railroad tracks] Ukladka verkhnego stroeniia  
zheleznodorozhnykh putei. No.1. [Broad-gauge track] Puti shirokoi  
kolei. 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam  
stroitel'stva. 2. Tsentral'noye normativno-issledovatel'skoye  
byuro "Orgtransstroy" Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva  
(for Savel'yev, Glukhovetskiy).  
(Wages) (Railroads--Track)

PARMIN, N.A., kand. biologichesk. nauk; GIDROMETEOR., 1965.

Differentiated cultivation of soil. *Vestnik VNIIS-56*  
Jl 165. (ZIN 18:7)

1. Krimodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo  
khozaystva (for Gruzinskaya).

GLUKHOVSKAYA, G., inzh.

Transportation tubes of glass. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.9:19-20  
S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Tekhnicheskii otдел Ministerstva khleboproduktov SSSR.  
(Pipe, Glass)

SIDORENKO, Ye. N., kand. med. nauk; GLUKHOVSKAYA, G. P.

Aerosol treatment of bronchial asthma. Vrach. delo no. 7:61-65  
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)

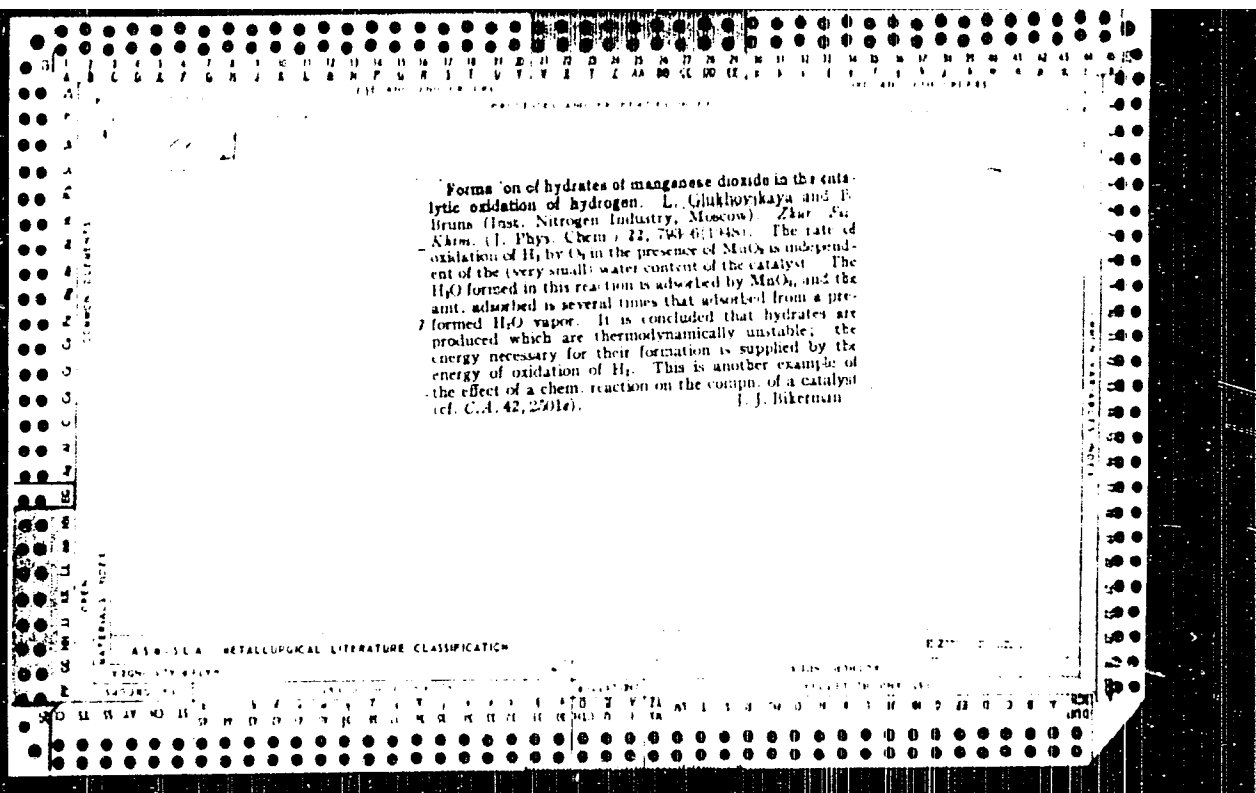
1. Kafedra terapii III (zav. - dotsent I. P. Lerner) Kiyevskogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ASTHMA) (AEROSOL THERAPY)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, L. M. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "The kinetics of hydrogen oxidation over manganese dioxide."  
Sci Res Order of the Labor Red Banner Physicochemical Inst Lenin L. Ya.  
Karpov, 9 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)



GLUKHOVSKAYA, R.D.

Mercurimetric method for the determination of chlorine  
and bromine in organic compounds. Trudy TGU 145:77-82 '57.  
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.  
(Halogen compounds)



GLUKHOVSKAYA, R.D.; UGOL'NIKOV, N.A.

Bomb for the decomposition of organic substances.

Trudy TGU 145:173-175 '57.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.  
(Chemical apparatus)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, R. D. Cand Chem Sci -- (Russ) "Mercurimetric method of determining chlorine, bromine, and iodine in organic compounds." Tomsk, 1960, 15 pp (Min Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, RSFSR. Tomsk: Order of Labor Red Banner Polytch Inst in G. M. Gurov), 180 copies, (HL, 30-60, 136)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, R.D.; UGOL'NIKOV, N.A.

New mixed indicator for mercurimetry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Khim.i  
khim tekhn. 3 no.1:49-51 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.  
(Indicators and test papers)  
(Mercurimetry)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, S.S.

Inflammatory reaction of the orbital tissues in disintegrating  
melanoblastomas of the choroid. Oft.zhur. 14 no.5:296-300  
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (zav. - prof.A.V.Katsnel'son) Chelyabinskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(CHOROID--TUMORS) (ORBIT (EYE)--DISEASES)

VURMAN, S.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GLUKHOVSKAYA, T.A.I.

Oxygen treatment for ascariasis in children; preliminary report.  
Pediatriia no.3:73-75 My-Je '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zaveduyushchiy professor F.Yu.Koliner)  
lechebnogo fakul'teta Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni  
meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent I.P.Alekseyenko)  
na baze dorozhnoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy No.1 (nachal'nik -  
doktor Z.Z.Bokhanovich)  
(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS) (OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)

KHASANOV, Abduvakhid; VISHNEVSKIY, Aleksandr; GLUKHOVSKIY, A., red.;  
POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Stalinabad, the capital of the Tajik S.S.R.; historical  
essay] Stalinabad - stolitsa Tadzhikskoi SSR; istoricheskii  
oчерk. Stalinabad, Tadzhikgosizdat, 1959. 347 p. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Stalinabad--Description)

DROGALIN, P.V.; GLUKHOVSKIY, A.B.

Fertilizing winter wheat grown after sunflowers and corn. Zemledelia 4  
no.7:45-48 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Krasnodarskaya gosselektantsiya.  
(Kuban--Wheat) (Fertilizers and manures)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A B

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20245.

Author : A.B. Glukhovskiy

Inst : Krasnodarskiy Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture.

Title : Fertilizing Winter Wheat Planted After Sunflowers. (Udobreniye  
ozimoy pshenitsy, vysevlyemoy posle podsolnechnika).

Orig Pub: Vyul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Krasnodarsk. n.-i. in-ta s. kh.,  
1957, vyp. 1, 12-14.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1



RESEARCH, J. D.: "The Role of the CIA in the Development of the  
on the subject of the development of the CIA in the development of the  
on the subject of the development of the CIA in the development of the  
(The Role of the CIA in the Development of the CIA in the Development of the CIA)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.B., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Using combined chemical and mechanical methods for controlling  
weeds in corn plantings. Zemledelie 24 no.6:82-83 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo  
khozyaystva.

(Kuban--Weed control) (Kuban--Corn (Maize))

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Organization of rapid production line methods of building housing  
developments composed of 2-3 story units. Stroi.prom. 25 no.7:10-  
15 J1 '47. (MLRA 9:1)

(Labor and laboring classes--Dwellings) (Building)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOROZOVA, G.V., redaktor;  
PECHKOVSKAYA, T.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Instructions for drawing up organizational plans for multi-storied apartment houses and administration buildings]. Instruksia po sostavleniiu proektov organizatsii stroitel'stva mnogoetazhnykh zhilykh domov i administrativnykh zdani, Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt., 1951. 12 p. (Akademiia arkhitektury SSSR, Moscow. Institut stroitel'noi tekhniki. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, no.1) (MLRA 10:6)  
(Apartment houses) (Public buildings)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LINETSKIY, Ya.I., inzhener;  
MOROZOVA, G.V., redaktor; PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Instructions on organizing the assembling of precast reinforced concrete elements for multistoried apartment houses]. Instruktsiia po organizatsii montazha sbornyykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsei mnogoetazhnykh zhilykh domov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt., 1951. 20 p. (Akademiia arkhitektury SSSR, Moscow. Institut stroitel'noi tekhniki. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, no.3).  
(Apartment houses) (MLRA 10:6)

(Precast concrete construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOROZOVA, G.V., redaktor;  
PROROVSKAYA, T.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Instructions on organizing rapid assembly-line construction of multistoried apartment houses]. Instruktsiia po organizatsii stroitel'stva mnogoetazhnykh zhilykh zdanií potочно-skoroostnymi metodami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt., 1951. 23 p. (Akademiia arkhitektury SSSR, Moscow, Institut stroitel'-noi tekhniki. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, no.2). (MLBA 10:6)  
(Apartment houses)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LINETSkiY, Ya.I., inzhener; SOVALOV, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; AZRILYANT, Ya.M., redaktor; DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Handling and installing precast reinforced concrete construction elements] Montazh stroitel'nykh konstruktsii iz gotovykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitecture, 1954. 70 p. (MLRA 7:11)

(Reinforced concrete construction) (Precast concrete construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; ROSTOVTSEVA, M.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; DAKHOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Beamless and capitalless reinforces concrete ceilings for many-storied buildings; scientific report] Zhelezobetonnye bezbalechnye beskapitel'nye perekrytiia dlia mnogoetazhnykh zdani. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitektura, 1956. 56 p. (MLRA 9:6)  
(Ceilings)



GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., tre.izd-va; BOROVNEV,  
N.K., tekhn.red.

[New method of constructing multi-storied buildings by the lift-  
slab technique] Novyi metod stroitel'stva mnogoetazhnykh zdaniy s  
bezbalochnymi beskapital'nymi perekrytiyami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
lit-ry po stroit i arkhitekt., 1958. 32 p. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Building)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kand. tekhn.nauk.

Raise the technical and economic efficiency of precast construction.  
Stroi. prom. 36 no.8:40-41 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Precast concrete construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Industrial building with a second story between the trusses.  
Prom stroi. 39 no.6:23-26 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.  
(Factories—Design and construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, Bogumil [Gluchovsky, Bohumil]

Changes in the permeability of barriers after irradiation.  
Radiobiology of cell barriers. Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.6:  
147-154 D'63.

1. Katedra biologie Meditsinskogo Karlova universiteta v  
Gradse Kralove (rukovoditel': dots.dr.med. R.Glukhovskiy)

\*

SRB, Vladimir; GLUKHOVSKIY, Bogumil [Glukhovsky, Bohumil]; tekhnicheskoye  
sotrudnichestvo: EIBOVA, M.

Long-term changes in cell permeability caused by roentgen  
rays. Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.6:165-170 D'63.

1. Kafedra biologii meditsinskogo fakul'teta v Gradse Kralove;  
rukovoditel': dots.dr.med. V.Glukhovskiy.

\*—



SOV-124-58-1-672

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Ya. G., Glukhovskiy, B. Kh.

TITLE: The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder (Distantnoyy volnograf GOIN)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Okeanogr. in-ta, 1954, Nr 26, pp 87-112

ABSTRACT: During 1950 the authors developed and tested the remotely recording GOIN wave recorder [GOIN = Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (State Oceanographic Institute)]. Subsequently, during 1951 and 1952, wave measurements were performed therewith on the seas of the USSR. The method of wave determination is explained, the design of the wave recorder is described, and instrument calibration and wavegraph-interpretation methods are adduced. The proposed type of wave recorder serves to record the height and period of a wave. The principle of the measurement is based on an assumed relationship between the wave parameters at the sea surface and the pressure fluctuations created thereby at a reference depth. Sketches of the design arrangement of the wave-recorder sensor, the electric circuitry, and general view photographs are adduced

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SOV 124 58-1 672

The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder

The over-all dimensions of the sensor are 65x70 mm, its weight 0.9 kg. The recording apparatus of the wave recorder employs an eight loop oscillograph; its dimensions are 420 x 560 x 220 mm, its weight 33 kg. In order to be able to determine the height of the surface waves from the recorded data one must know the empirical relationship between the transfer coefficient  $K$  and the wave period. The value of  $K$  is determined by the decay coefficient of the wave pressure with depth and the sensitivity of the wave recorder. Both of these quantities can be obtained from the calibration. The decay coefficient of the wave pressure with depth can be established also by experimental means for the given depth of the sea and the depth of immersion of the instrument. Stake observations are carried out parallel with the wave recorder readings. The recorder tape yields the pressure difference between the crest and the trough of a wave; it is expressed in cm of  $H_2O$  column according to the sensitivity of the instrument. The decay coefficient of the pressure with depth is determined from the ratio of the pressure drop to the wave height as measured by the stake. A graph relating the decay coefficient with the wave period serves for the further analysis; the wave period is recorded on the tape simultaneously with the observations. The authors assume that in the near future the law of the decay of the waves with depth will be established experimentally, so that there will be no longer any need for such

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SOV/124-58-1-672

The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder

determination. In the authors' opinion the probable error in the wave-height determinations with the wave recorder is less than 5 cm, that of the wave-period determinations at most  $\pm 0.1$  to 0.2 sec. Inasmuch as the wave recorder is a remotely recording device, its sensor portion may be placed at a considerable distance with recording portion; the paper describes such an arrangement for a sea-wave recorder. In 1951 and 1952 observations were carried out, wherein 200 recordings lasting from 8 min to 1 hour were obtained. An appendix containing wave-recorder operations instructions and auxiliary tables is provided.

O. R. Lundberg

Card 3/3



GLUKHOVSKIY, B. Kh. VILEMSKIY, Yul. G.

Wave measuring instrument for the open sea. Material i gidrol.no.12:51-  
55 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Oceanographic research) (Waves)

SOV/124-58-3-5000

Translation from Referativnyi zhurnal: Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p. 58 (USSR)

AUTHORS Vilenskiy, Ya.G., Glukhovskiy, B.Kh.

TITLE An Experimental Investigation of Wind-driven Sea Waviness  
(Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye protsessa morskogo  
vetrovogo volneniya)

PERIODICAL Tr. Gos. okeanogr. inst., 1957, Nr 36, pp 9-12

ABSTRACT Results are recounted of experimental studies of wind driven waves, included are synoptic instrument readings for wind and waviness for a number of whole gales. The one-dimensional and two-dimensional distribution functions obtained earlier are confirmed by the new observational data collected from the Caspian and Baltic Seas. The question of the deformation of sea waves upon their arrival in shallow water is examined. The authors investigate the variations in the mean values of the wave elements for wave element zones exhibiting a greater or smaller degree of probability. As sea depth diminishes, the numerical spread of wave-height values decreases, but the numerical spread of wave periods remains virtually unchanged. The frequency distribution of wave

Card 1/2

SOV 124-58-5-5366

An Experimental Investigation of Wind-driven Sea Waveheights

heights has a definite relationship to the ratio of the mean wave height to the depth of the sea. In the region of wave dissipation (breaking) the wave-height frequency distribution coincides with the frequency distribution of wave periods. The wave-height frequency distribution and the wave-length frequency distribution are depicted in both tabular and graphic forms. Included are data on the variation with sea depth of the mean wave height and mean wave period.

Reviewer's name not given

1. Sea waves--Meteorological factors -- 2. Sea waves--Analysis

Card 2/2

124-58-6-5703

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Glukhovskiy B. Kh., Vilenskiy, Ya. G

TITLE: Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (Veroyatnostnyye kharakteristiki volnogo davleniya na svayu)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1957, Nr 36, pp 87-127

ABSTRACT: A description of the results of an experimental and theoretical investigation of the pressure of sea waves on individually placed cylindrical piles is given. The experiments were performed in natural conditions on piles 380-480 mm in diameter, cantilevered at the upper end, with a sea depth (H) of 3 and 12 meters. The free end of the cantilever was immersed in the water to a depth of 5 m (in the case where H = 12 m). The bending moment at different points of the cantilever overhang exerted by the action of the waves was measured by means of wire strain gages, the readings of which were registered by a "Geotiz-4a" loop oscillograph. The measurements of the height and the period of the waves were also synchronously registered on the same diagrams by means of a GOIN wire recorder. It is noted that a nature

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24-58-01-0703

Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (cont.)

there does not exist any functional relationship between the wave pressure and any other element of the wave motion. In a correlational relationship between the wave height  $h$  and the magnitude of the wave pressure  $p$ , it is much as the causes of the wave motion, it is not clear the correlation diagram of (1) include analysis. The factors of the phenomenon studied are determined by the methods of the probability theory. It is shown a close relationship exists between the mean values of wave height and wave pressure, which were obtained from the continuous  $p$  and  $h$  recordings on the dynamic wave recorder. The recorded distribution functions of the wave pressure as obtained experimentally and as generalized on the statistical grounds are studied. The theory of a single wave is used to determine the wave pressure forces in an averaged form. A comparison of the recorded pressure forces of large waves with the data of the calculation (the take into consideration the magnitudes of the orbital speeds) on the basis of any of the other known wave theories, reveals a sharp underrating in the  $p$  magnitude values given by these theories. The fact is stressed that for large waves the depths at which pile-type hydraulic structures are usually constructed are shallow and here it is mandatory to consider the fundamental alteration undergone by waves coming from the deep sea. Outwardly, such alteration is reflected in the noticeable growth of the crest and the decrease of the trough, so that the wave

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124-58-6 6703

Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (cont.)

acquires a profile resembling that of a single wave, inwardly -- in the concentration of the main part of the wave energy in the crest, particularly in its upper part, which fact is illustrated by oscillograms and is in rapport with the propositions of single-wave theory. The method for calculating the wave pressure forces on a pile evolved by the authors affords determination of the marginally safe pressure forces from the average height of the waves and the given depth of the sea. Nomograms are given for determining the pressure force and the point of its application for a pile of 480 mm in diameter. Bibliography: 6 references.

Reviewer's name not given

1. Water waves--Pressure distribution
2. Structures--Hydrodynamic characteristics

Card 3-3



3(7,9)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SCV/2444

Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut

Trudy, vyp. 47 (Transactions of the State Institute of Oceanography, Nr 47)  
Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 78 p. Errata slip inserted. 700 copies  
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri  
Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): V. A. Tsikunov; Ed. (Inside book): M. I. Sorokina;  
Tech. Ed.: I. M. Zerkh.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for scientific  
workers and engineers studying the physics of the sea. It will also be of  
interest to shipbuilders, hydraulic engineers, instrument makers, and radio  
engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains works dealing with the dynamics  
of wind currents on a stratified sea, statistical characteristics of wind

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Transactions of the State (Cont.)

SOV/2444

agitation on shoal waters, thermal conditions, and sea turbulence. The final paper describes a wave meter developed by GOIN (State Oceanographic Institute). There are 11 references: 10 Soviet and 1 German.

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1959 2/2

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10-9-59

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.; KRYLOV, Yu.M.; YUSHCHAK, A.A.

Some results and methods of studying wind waves in the sea.  
Nek. probl. i rez. okean. issl. no.1:29-33 '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Waves)

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

The GM-16 tensometric ship-borne wave recorder. Tredy GOIN no. 47:  
48-73 '57. (MIRA 12:11)  
(Oceanographic instruments) (Waves)

3(9)

AUTHORS: Glukhovskiy, B. Kh., Vilenskiy, Ya. G. STW/SC-60-1-11/20

TITLE: Determination of the Elements of Sea Waves With Any Probability of Excess

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp 45-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The various methods of wave element observation are pointed out as to their inadequacy. Unsurmountable difficulties often arise with respect to the determination of mean values when interpreting observation data. The authors worked out new methods of determining the wave elements. These methods are based on the statistic rules of sea motion. In the paper of reference 3, the authors showed that a series of waves observed during 15-20 minutes form a statistical whole recurring at time intervals. In the paper (refs 1,3), the authors accurately described the probable characteristics of sea motion in the form of generalized dimensionless curves for the determination of height values, periods, and other wave elements. It follows from these characteristics that the value of a wave element with any probability may be found from a known value thereof with some definite probability. A method is given here for the determination of wave elements

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Determination of the Elements of Sea Waves With  
Any Probability of Excess

SOV/50-50-1-11/20

which is based on this statement. The method is illustrated on the strength of an example of wave height and wave period determination. Concerning the interpretation of the wave diagrams it is suggested that only the highest waves, namely 10-15% of the total number of waves, be applied to the tape. Numerous controls showed that the average error is about 3% and at most 10%. Certain measures to be taken when conducting observations with the aid of stereophotogrammetric measurement are mentioned here. It is shown that the use of stereophotogrammetric measurement for recording waves leads to an improvement in results. A diagram is given in figure 1. This expresses the relationship between the mean values of wave height and wave period in the high sea in dependence on the wind velocity. With the aid of this diagram drawn on the strength of observations of wave elements in all stages of their development, the mean wave height can be evaluated in a very simple manner. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

Stresses produced by the action of waves on a pile. Meteor. i  
gidrol. no.8:41-43 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Waves) (Piers)

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

Calculating the transformation of wave elements in the deep sea  
and shallow zones with gradually diminishing depth. Trudy Okean.kom.  
11:46-58 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Waves)



GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

Investigating the attenuation of waves with depth by the use of  
correlation analysis. Meteor.i gidrol. no.11:22-30 N '61.  
(Waves) (MIRA 14:10)

GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

Principal features of wind waves and the swell of subsurface  
horizons of a deep sea, Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:21-29 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.  
(Waves)

8/129/02/00 7/001/000/001  
E192/E192

AUTHORS: Osherovich, A.L., Glukhovskiy, B.B., and Shpakov, A.L.

TITLE: Influence of temperature on the spectral sensitivity of photomultipliers

PERIODICAL: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1962, 149 - 154

TEXT: The temperature stability of the spectral sensitivity of photomultipliers is of importance when the multipliers are used in measuring equipment. This effect was therefore investigated experimentally for several types of tube. The investigated tube was mounted in a special, hermetically-sealed metal envelope, whose internal volume was kept dry by means of silica gel. The envelope together with a dewar flask were immersed in liquid air. The temperature of the photocathode of the tube was measured by thermocouples. In the case of the cathodes deposited on a solid metal base the thermocouples were soldered to the photocathode and the first emitter. In the tubes with semi-transparent cathodes the thermocouples were fixed on the outside surface of the bulb. The cooling rate of the photo-  
Card 1/7

Influence of temperature ....

5/120/02/000/001/076/001  
2192/E782

cathode could be varied between 20 and 120 °C/h. The same metal envelope was employed when investigating the photomultipliers at temperatures from -20 to -100 °C but it could be heated electrically. The same photomultiplier tube was investigated under photomultiplier conditions as well as photo-element in order to evaluate the effect of temperature on the sensitivity of the cathode and the system of emitters. In the latter case, the first three emitters were connected together and were used as the anode. A special photomultiplier with a dewar flask was also constructed so that the temperature of the cathodes could be changed without varying the thermal operating conditions of the emitters. For each type of photomultiplier the spectral sensitivity  $S_\lambda$  was plotted as a function of the wavelength of the light illuminating the cathode. The following photomultipliers were investigated: 1) systems with Sb-Cs photocathodes deposited on a thick metal base, semi-transparent photocathodes on a chromium film and semi-transparent cathodes on glass; 2) systems with oxygen-caesium cathodes deposited

Card 2/5

influence of temperature ....

5/126/62/55-1 1/10/64  
1942/30-2

on a metal base and semi-transparent cathodes on glass:  
3) semi-transparent systems with Li-Ag-Cl cathodes, and  
4) semi-transparent multi-alkaline (Cs-K-Li-Sr) cathodes.  
The measurements showed that the spectral characteristics  
of the same type of photomultiplier do not fully coincide but  
that the temperature influence on the sensitivity of a given  
type is qualitatively the same. A typical spectral-sensitivity  
curve is given in Fig. 2a. This is taken for the multiplier,  
type 625-17 (F20-17) for the following conditions:  
curve 1 - for  $t = +17^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; curve 2 - for  $t = +91^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  
curve 3 - photocathode only and for  $t = 17^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  
curve 4 - for the tube and the photocathode at  $t = -103^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
It is seen from the curves that cooling and heating of the  
tube produce a decrease in the spectral sensitivity at all the  
measured wavelengths; however, when the tube is cooled to  
 $-103^{\circ}\text{C}$  a second maximum is observed in the vicinity of 5500 Å.  
The results of the measurements on the other types of tubes are  
illustrated in similar graphs. The effect of cooling on the

Card 5/5

Influence of temperature .... *5/120/02/001/0.1/0.0/0.0*  
EI92/E562

signal-noise ratio of the tubes was also measured by using a monochromatic light signal source.

The authors thank S.F. Rodionov for discussing the results. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet  
(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1960

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AR4042178

S/0272/64/000/005/0182/0183

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmerit. tekhn. Otd. vy\*p., Abs. 5.32.1170

AUTHOR: Leyteyzen, L. G.; Glukhovskiy, B. M.; Berkovskiy, A. G.

TITLE: Characteristics of new types of multistage photomultipliers for scintillation spectrometers

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stsintillyatory\* i stsintillyats. materialy\*. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 217-220

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation spectrometer, spectrometer, scintillation counter, photomultiplier, multistage photomultiplier

TRANSLATION: In 1960 there were developed new types of multistage photomultipliers, which will be used in scintillation counters and spectrometers. The main characteristic of the new types of photomultipliers is the wide wavelength interval in which their photocathodes are sensitive: antimony-cesium (FEU-37), antimony-cesium with quartz window (FEU-39), multi-alkali (FEU-38 and FEU-51). Spectral responses of these photomultipliers are given. Three illustrations. Bibliography: 1

SUB CODE: EM, OP

ENCL: 00

Card

1/1

NAME "SMYI. I. I.

Glybovskiy, D. I. - "On the question of safeguarding minefields from fire,"  
Trudy Ser.-Kosk. i. in-ta, Issue 1, 1979, p. 12-13

SO: U-1004, 20 Oct 79, Data is taken from the above, p. 12, 1979



30 Vecheryaya Mosk.  
Sum 71

SOV, 124-58 8-8684

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, 5-49 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glukhovskiy, D.I.

TITLE: On the Flow of a Stream of Liquid Drops from Conically Divergent Nozzles [ Ob istechenii kapel'noy zhidkosti iz konicheskikh rashodnyashchih'sya nasadkov (sopel) ]

PERIODICAL: Sbornik nauch. Severo-Kavkazsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 14, pp 298-306

ABSTRACT: Results are described of experiments made on the flow of a liquid from a conically divergent nozzle having an angle of divergence of  $\beta = 50^\circ 30'$ . The inlet diameter was  $d_1 = 20$  mm. The experiments were conducted with a head of from 10 to 101 cm with nozzle lengths of 2.8, 4.6, 7.25, 9.0, and 13.0 times the diameter  $d_1$ . The conclusions drawn from the experiments, briefly, are: 1. Changing the pressure head generally does not affect the mass-flow rate of the inlet and outlet orifices. 2. The mass-flow rate at the inlet orifice increases with the length of the nozzle. 3. The mass-flow rate of the inlet orifice must be considered as the determining criterion for the mass-flow rate of a conically divergent nozzle. 4. The values given in

Card 1-2

SOV, 124-58-8-5054

On the Flow of a Stream of Liquid Drops from Conically Divergent Nozzles

Textbooks and hydraulic manuals for the mass-flow rate at the outlet orifice of the nozzles examined here, namely, 0.45 - 0.50, apply to the specific case of nozzle lengths averaging 4  $d_1$ .

V.V. Fandeyev

Card 2/2

GRINEVICH, V.A.; GLUKHOVSKIY, F.Z.

Centralization of operations for sharpening and reconditioning  
of mining cutting tools. Ugol' 35 no.5:52-53 My '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Stalinskiy sovnarkhoz (for Grinevich).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (for Glukhovskiy).  
(Coal mining machinery--Maintenance and repair)

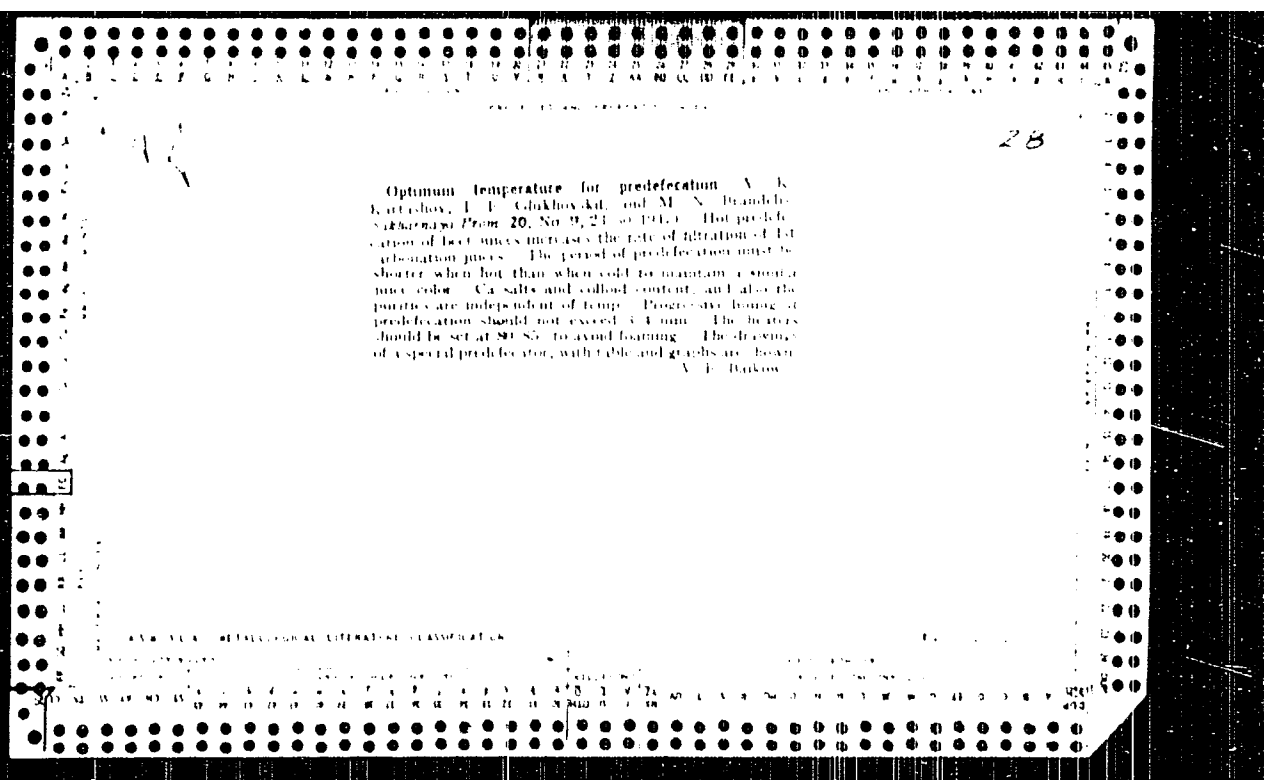
*ca*

Molasses from beet-sugar factories of the U. S. S. R. in the campaign 1930-31. I. B. MINTZ, I. E. GLUKHOVSKI, V. V. UDOVICHENKO AND I. I. SUKHOY. *Russk. Zhurnal Tekhn. Prom.* 14, 43-55 (1931). - When the sugar is manufd. from beets grown with excess of moisture and lack of heat, the molasses is of high purity, the coeff. of org. matters and content of nitrogenous non-sugars are low while the amt. of ash is rather high. The lime content of the molasses ash depends on meteorologic conditions of beet growth and on the accumulation of invert sugar which leads to an increase. The av. lime content in the ash decreases with increase of the purity. With low  $pH$  of molasses the content of invert sugar and the color increase. When the purity of molasses increases, the amt. of N per 100 parts of dry substances decreases and per 100 parts of org. non-sugars increases. The av. purity of Russian molasses is lower than that of French.

*28*

V. E. BAIKOV

ASH S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Temperature control for purification of beet juices with  
predefecation. A. K. Kartashov and I. B. Glukhovskii.  
*Sukharnaya Prom.* 23, No. 10, 23-4 (1949).—The temp.  
of diffusion juice is raised to 80-85°, instead of 80°. The  
juice from the first carbonation is reheated up to 85-90°  
before it is filtered. The juice at the second carbonation  
must be maintained at 90-95°. The optimum alkali must  
be carefully maintained. V. B. Baikov

CA

28

The control of predecoration with return of unfiltered  
juice from the first carbonation. A. E. Kattashov and L.  
I. Golikovsky. *Sukhoye* from 25, No. 10, 1944.  
1951. To obtain reproducible analytical results from  
diffusion juices are predecoration with unfiltered juice from  
the 1st carbonation. The alkali must be added on filtered juice  
and the alkali of the next distillate after the ppt. has settled. V. E. Blakow



GLUKHOVSKIY, I.E.

USSR/ Agriculture - Fertilizers

Card 1/1 Pub. 138 - 4/10

Authors : Vlasjuk, P.A. Act. Memb. of Ukr. Acad. of Sc.; Kartashov, A.K.; Sirochenko, I.A. and Glukhovskiy, I.E.

Title : Effect of various potassium fertilizers on the quality and productivity of sugar beets under irrigation conditions

Periodical : Visnik AN URSR 1, 32-43, Jan 1954

Abstract : The difference in the effect of potassium sulfate and potassium chloride fertilizers, during the early stages of growth of sugar beets, is discussed. The favorable effect of potassium fertilizers on the quality and yield of sugar beets, planted in irrigated fields, is described. Tables.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

MOROZOV, A.; GLUKHOVSKIY, K. A

Mesh-reinforced concrete elements. № stroi.Ros. no.3:6-8 Mr '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR  
(for Morozov). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavleningradstroya (for  
Glukhovskiy).

(Leningrad--Reinforced concrete)

GLUKHOVSKIY, K.; IVOYLOV, A.; SHAGAL, G.

Thin-walled reinforced concrete three-dimensional shells. Na  
stroitel'stvo. no.1:10-13 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavleningradstroya (for Glukhovskiy). 2.  
Direktor proyektnogo instituta No.1 Ministerstva stroitel'stva  
RSFSR (for Ivoylov). 3. Glavnyy konstruktor proyektnogo  
instituta No.1 Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR (for Shagal).  
(Roofs, Shell) (Reinforced concrete construction)

GLUKOVSKIY, K.A.; IVOYLOV, A.A.; LOBANOV, N.D.; SHAGAL, N.D.; EMDIN, N.A.

Precast prestressed reinforced concrete shells for covering industrial  
and public buildings. Prom. stroi. 39 no.3:30-35 '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Precast concrete construction) (Roofs, Shell)

CHERNYSHEV, M. S.

Gold potential of the Stanovoy area. Trudy VAGT no. 8:102-106  
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Siberia, Eastern--Gold ores)

USSR / Plant Diseases. Forest Trees.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58847.

Author : Glukhovskiy, P. S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Spread of Canker on the Larch Tree and Its Control.

Orig Pub: Lesn. kh-vo., 1957, No 12, 49-50.

Abstract: As a result of an inspection, the author exposed a mass infestation of the larch tree by canker in the woods of the Minsk forestry. *Dasyscyra willkommii* H. usually infests the branches and trunks of young trees. It is recommended to grow the larch in mixed plantings, thinly distributed.

Card 1/1

GLUKHOVSKIY, V.D., inzhener; YAVORSKIY, G.A., inzhener; NECHAYEV, S.P.  
inzhener.

Planning construction of a multistory industrial building using  
precast reinforced concrete elements. Stroi.prom. 32 no. 21-25  
Ap<sup>o</sup> 54. (MIRA 7:5)

(Precast concrete construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, Viktor Dmitriyevich; GOGLYUVATYY, Oleg Dem'yanovich;  
PASHKOV, Igor' Aleksandrovich; POLTORATSKAYA, E., red.;  
IOAKIMIS, A., tekhn.red.

[Precast reinforced concrete in industrial construction]  
Sbornyi zhelezobeton v promyshlennom stroitel'stve. Kiev,  
Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt. USSR, 1958. 467 p.  
(MIRA 12:2)

(Precast concrete construction)



GLUKHOVSKIY, Viktor Dmitriyevich, inzh.; POLTORATSKAYA, E., red.;  
HEMCHENKO, I., tekhn.red.

[Soil silicates] Gruntosilikaty. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry  
po stroit. i arkhit.USSR, 1959. 125 p. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Silicates)

GLUKHOVSKIY, V. D. Civil Tech Sci -- "Ground vibrations, their <sup>production</sup> ~~production~~, properties,  
and use." Kiev, U.S.S.R. (Acad of Construction and Architecture USSR).  
(KL, 1-01, 198)

-18-

GLUKHOVSKIY, V.D. [Hlukhova's'kiy, V.D.], kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent;  
SOKOLOV, V.Yu.

From laboratory into life. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.9:56-57 S  
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Glukhovskiy).
2. Korrespondent zhurnala "Nauka i zhyttia" (for Sokolov).  
(Ukraine--Construction materials industry)

GLUKHOVSKIY, V.S. [Glukhova's'kiy, V.S.]

Sowing equipment for sugar beet planters. Mekh. mil'. korp. [9]  
no.5:31-32 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Direktor eksperimental'noy bazy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skogo instituta sakharney svokly.  
(Sugar beets) (Planters (Agricultural machinery))

GLUKHOVSKIY, V. D.

Card Agr Sci - (russ) "Study of sowing apparatus for various methods of planting sugar beet." Kiev, 1961. 18 cr with diagrams; (Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences; 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-41 sub, 231)

GLUKHOVSKIY, Vladislav Stanislavovich [Glukhovs'kyi, V.S.];  
POLYVIANYI, Vasiliiy Leont'yevich [Polyv'iany, V.L.];  
LAZARENKO, A.I., red.; CHEREVATSKIY, S.A. [Cherevats'kyi,  
S.A.], tekhn. red.

[Each beet harvesting combine should operate with high ef-  
ficiency] Kozhnomu buriakozbyral'nomu kombainovi-vysoku  
produktyvnist'. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSS, 1963. 45 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)

L 51535-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(j)/T PC-4/PR-4 IM  
 UR/0286/05/000/009/0071/0071  
 678.746.6

ACCESSION NR: AP5015311

AUTHOR: Yukel'son, I. I.; Kolesnikov, G. S.; Glukhovskiy, V. S.

TITLE: A method for producing sulfur-containing polymers. / Class 30, No. 170685

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1968, 71

TOPIC TAGS: sulfur, polymer, aliphatic compound, aromatic compound

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing sulfur-containing polymers by interacting elemental sulfur with compounds of the aliphatic-aromatic series in the presence of a Friedel-Crafts catalyst. A wider selection of polymers is produced by using polyarylene alkyls as the aliphatic-aromatic compounds.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy Tekhnologicheskii Institut (Voronezh Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

YUKEL'SON, I.I.; KOZYREVA, Ye.F.; GARMONOV, V.I.; GLEBOVICH, V.G.

Synthesis and optical properties of polyethylphenylmethyle. *zhur. prikl. khim.* 38 no.5 1165-1167 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Verenskiiy tekhnologicheskii institut.



AKRIDIN, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; GALKANOVA, Nina Dmitriyevna, assistant; GVOZDOVSKIY, Viktor Il'ich, assistant; GLUKHOVSKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, inzh.; SAMOYLOV, Boris Nikolayevich, dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUBOVSKIY, Boris Vasil'yevich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: POLONSKIY, A.V., assistant; LEONT'YEV, G.V., assistant; BITYUTSKIY, A.I., assistant; DAVYDOV, S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; BUDARINA, E.M., red. izd-va; GARNUKHEN, Ye. K., tekhn. red.

[Prestressed concrete abroad; materials] P redvaritel'no napriazhennyi zhelezobeton za rubezhom; materialy. Pod red. S.S.Davydova i B.V. IAKubovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 343 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. International Congress of Prestressed Concrete. 3rd, Berlin, 1958.
  2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Davydov).
  3. Kafedra zhelezobetonnykh i kamennykh konstruktsiy Kuybyshevskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta i chleny Kuybyshevskogo filiala Komissii po sbornomu i predvaritel'no napryazhennomu zhelezobetonu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Akridin, Galkanova, Gvozдовskiy, Glukhovskov, Samoylov, Yakubovskiy)
- (Prestressed concrete)

AKRIDIN, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; GALKANOVA, Nina Dmitriyevna, assistant; GVOZDOVSKIY, Viktor Il'ich, assistant; GLUKHOVSKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, inzh.; SAMOYLOV, Boris Nikolayevich, dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUBOVSKIY, Boris Vasil'yevich, prof. Prinizimali uchastiye: POLONSKIY, A.V., assistant; LEONT'YEV, G.V., assistant; BITYUTSKIY, A.I., assistant; DAVYDOV, S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red., BUDARINA, E.M., red. izdava; GARMYKHIN, Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Prestressed concrete abroad; materials] P redvarietel'no napriazhenniy zhelezobeton za rubezhom; materialy. Pod red. S.S. Davydova i B.V. Yakubovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 343 p. (MIFA 14:10)

1. International Congress of Prestressed Concrete, 3rd, Berlin, 1958.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Davydov).
3. Kafedra zhelezobetonnykh i kamennykh konstruktsiy Kuybyshevskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta i chleny Kuybyshevskogo zhelezobetonu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Akridin, Galkanova, Gvozдовskiy, Glukhovskov, Samoylov, Yakubovskiy)

(Prestressed concrete)

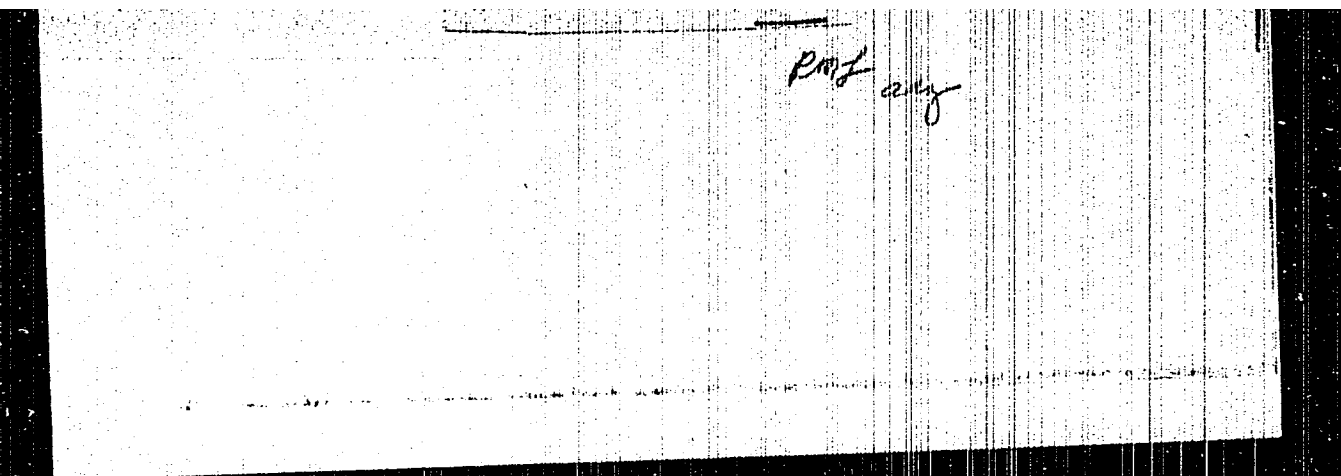
VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.; YUSHCHAK, A.A., nauchnyy red.;  
PERLOVSKAYA, A.D., red.; TARKHUNOVA, V.I., red.; ZAREKH, I.M.,  
tekhn.red.

[Wind waves in the ocean; results of research and observational  
data on wave elements and winds in the northern part of the Atlantic  
Ocean] Vetrovoe volnenie v okeane; rezul'taty issledovaniy i  
materialy nabludeniya nad elementami voln i vetrov v severnoi  
chasti Atlanticheskogo okeana. Moskva, Gidrometeor.izd-vo (otd-nie),  
1961. 102 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskiy institut.  
Trudy, no.62). (MIRA 15:1)

(Atlantic Ocean--waves)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. 1-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 3, 1957, 27142

Author : V.I. Indenbom, Ts.A. Karchmar, L.F. Yurkov,  
B.M. Glukhovskoy.

Title : Fast Method of Determination of Potassium Oxide  
in Glass by Radioactivity.

Orig Pub: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No. 11, 1222.

Abstract: The determination of potassium oxide in glass was carried out using the  $\beta$  radiation of the natural radioactive isotope  $K^{40}$ . The activity was measured with an installation of the type B with a AS-2 counter. In order to eliminate adjustments for self-absorption, the thickness of the specimen surrounding the counter must be  $\geq 0.4$  g/cm<sup>2</sup>. The error of the determination of  $K_2O$  in glass

Card 1/2

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations  
Methods of Measurement and Investigation.

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 301

amplitudes. The other parameters of the FEU-29 are as follows: integral sensitivity of the cathode, 40 microamperes per lumen; "blue" sensitivity of the cathode, 8 microamperes per lumen; gain (when operated as per specifications)  $2 \times 10^5$ ; amplitude of noise pulses (in the energy expression relative to the NaI (Tl) crystal)  $\leq 5$  kev; linearity at  $R_{\text{heat}} = 50$  kilohms and  $C_{\text{wiring}} < 10$  micromicrofarads -- up to 7 volts.

Card 2/2







1-1-10/10

# New Industrial Types of Photomultiplier Tubes

impulse  $\text{sec}^{-1}$ -level, is not higher than  $10^{-10}$  eV. The light-response characteristic is linear up to the amplitude of the initial impulse  $U = 7 - 10 \text{ V}$  at  $10^{-10} \text{ eV}$  of  $k \approx 10^5$  and a gain with capacity of  $\leq 1 \text{ pF}$ , with the method of operation given in the PMS filter of the device. The most important operation-parameter of any PEV is the stability. Most of the  $\Phi \Theta \gamma$ -rays under various conditions in the  $\gamma$ -mm-spectrometers work sufficiently stable. Experiments with dynodes of different alloys are now made for improving the stability. At the same time the influence of technological factors and the construction of dynodes upon the stability of the PEV is also experimentally investigated.

2.) PEV with enlarged cathode. According to the preliminary data these multipliers have the following average static parameters: internal sensitivity of the cathode  $35 - 40 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ , the "live" sensitivity  $7 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ . Amplification level  $(2 \cdot 10^5)$  at full voltage of  $1000 - 1500 \text{ V}$ . Higher voltages do not attain  $10^6$ . The density of the heat flow from the cathode in the operation amounts to  $5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ J cm}^{-2}$ .

3.) "Line"-PEV. Besides the "general" parameters the minimum scattering according to the time of passage of the "electron-particle" through the multiplier is the case of a maximum steep front of the initial impulse is also demanded of it. After the modeling of many

Card 2/4

# New Industrial Types of Photocathode Multipliers

variants a system was found which guarantees good focusing of the electrons and minimum scattering of the time of flight. The calculations of the maximum time-of-flight gradient in this multiplier system with grid yielded a quantity of  $2.1 \cdot 10^{-10}$  sec (at a voltage of 100 V/cascade) which is 3 - 4 times less than in the multiplier-system H4646 (reference 3).

4.) The best ratio of the signal to the background in the wave-range of 5500 to 8000 Å is given by the silver-silver-cesium cathodes. The experimental samples of multipliers with such cathodes are produced in two sizes: that of the  $\Phi \approx 10$  mm and in a smaller size. The multipliers have 11 cascades. Their internal sensitivity of the cathodes on the average is  $45 - 50 \mu A \text{ lm}^{-1}$ . The amplification is of the order of magnitude  $10^5 - 10^6$  at a full supply-voltage of 1400 - 1600 V. The smaller multiplier is distinguished by a great vibration-strength.

5.) The miniature-FEV. At present a construction was worked out for an eight-cascade-miniature-multiplier  $\Phi \approx 10$  mm whose cathode diameter is greater than 12.5 mm and whose height is 65 mm without peg. The flat, semi-transparent cathode of antimony-cesium has a working diameter of 10 mm. Its sensitivity is below  $20 \mu A \text{ lm}^{-1}$ .

Card 3/4

New Industrial Types of Photoelectron Multipliers

4.12-15/11

It guarantees an amplification up to  $10^7$  at a voltage of 900 - 1000V.  
The dark currents are of the order of magnitude  $10^{-10}$  A.  
There are 3 figures, and 3 references, 1 of which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

[illegible][illegible]

University of Maryland, Dept. of Geology, College Park, Maryland 20742  
 Vol. 22, No. 6, pp. 1131-1134, 1991

In the years from 1950, all general types of multipliers and electronic multipliers have been manufactured and have worked out and brought to the market. They find application in various fields of physical research. In this paper, attention is given to the main particularities of the design of digital multipliers. They are given for the following types: multipliers of the type  $2^m$ ,  $2^m + 1$ ,  $2^m + 2$ ,  $2^m + 3$ ,  $2^m + 4$ ,  $2^m + 5$ ,  $2^m + 6$ ,  $2^m + 7$ ,  $2^m + 8$ ,  $2^m + 9$ ,  $2^m + 10$ ,  $2^m + 11$ ,  $2^m + 12$ ,  $2^m + 13$ ,  $2^m + 14$ ,  $2^m + 15$ ,  $2^m + 16$ ,  $2^m + 17$ ,  $2^m + 18$ ,  $2^m + 19$ ,  $2^m + 20$ ,  $2^m + 21$ ,  $2^m + 22$ ,  $2^m + 23$ ,  $2^m + 24$ ,  $2^m + 25$ ,  $2^m + 26$ ,  $2^m + 27$ ,  $2^m + 28$ ,  $2^m + 29$ ,  $2^m + 30$ ,  $2^m + 31$ ,  $2^m + 32$ ,  $2^m + 33$ ,  $2^m + 34$ ,  $2^m + 35$ ,  $2^m + 36$ ,  $2^m + 37$ ,  $2^m + 38$ ,  $2^m + 39$ ,  $2^m + 40$ ,  $2^m + 41$ ,  $2^m + 42$ ,  $2^m + 43$ ,  $2^m + 44$ ,  $2^m + 45$ ,  $2^m + 46$ ,  $2^m + 47$ ,  $2^m + 48$ ,  $2^m + 49$ ,  $2^m + 50$ ,  $2^m + 51$ ,  $2^m + 52$ ,  $2^m + 53$ ,  $2^m + 54$ ,  $2^m + 55$ ,  $2^m + 56$ ,  $2^m + 57$ ,  $2^m + 58$ ,  $2^m + 59$ ,  $2^m + 60$ ,  $2^m + 61$ ,  $2^m + 62$ ,  $2^m + 63$ ,  $2^m + 64$ ,  $2^m + 65$ ,  $2^m + 66$ ,  $2^m + 67$ ,  $2^m + 68$ ,  $2^m + 69$ ,  $2^m + 70$ ,  $2^m + 71$ ,  $2^m + 72$ ,  $2^m + 73$ ,  $2^m + 74$ ,  $2^m + 75$ ,  $2^m + 76$ ,  $2^m + 77$ ,  $2^m + 78$ ,  $2^m + 79$ ,  $2^m + 80$ ,  $2^m + 81$ ,  $2^m + 82$ ,  $2^m + 83$ ,  $2^m + 84$ ,  $2^m + 85$ ,  $2^m + 86$ ,  $2^m + 87$ ,  $2^m + 88$ ,  $2^m + 89$ ,  $2^m + 90$ ,  $2^m + 91$ ,  $2^m + 92$ ,  $2^m + 93$ ,  $2^m + 94$ ,  $2^m + 95$ ,  $2^m + 96$ ,  $2^m + 97$ ,  $2^m + 98$ ,  $2^m + 99$ ,  $2^m + 100$ ,  $2^m + 101$ ,  $2^m + 102$ ,  $2^m + 103$ ,  $2^m + 104$ ,  $2^m + 105$ ,  $2^m + 106$ ,  $2^m + 107$ ,  $2^m + 108$ ,  $2^m + 109$ ,  $2^m + 110$ ,  $2^m + 111$ ,  $2^m + 112$ ,  $2^m + 113$ ,  $2^m + 114$ ,  $2^m + 115$ ,  $2^m + 116$ ,  $2^m + 117$ ,  $2^m + 118$ ,  $2^m + 119$ ,  $2^m + 120$ ,  $2^m + 121$ ,  $2^m + 122$ ,  $2^m + 123$ ,  $2^m + 124$ ,  $2^m + 125$ ,  $2^m + 126$ ,  $2^m + 127$ ,  $2^m + 128$ ,  $2^m + 129$ ,  $2^m + 130$ ,  $2^m + 131$ ,  $2^m + 132$ ,  $2^m + 133$ ,  $2^m + 134$ ,  $2^m + 135$ ,  $2^m + 136$ ,  $2^m + 137$ ,  $2^m + 138$ ,  $2^m + 139$ ,  $2^m + 140$ ,  $2^m + 141$ ,  $2^m + 142$ ,  $2^m + 143$ ,  $2^m + 144$ ,  $2^m + 145$ ,  $2^m + 146$ ,  $2^m + 147$ ,  $2^m + 148$ ,  $2^m + 149$ ,  $2^m + 150$ ,  $2^m + 151$ ,  $2^m + 152$ ,  $2^m + 153$ ,  $2^m + 154$ ,  $2^m + 155$ ,  $2^m + 156$ ,  $2^m + 157$ ,  $2^m + 158$ ,  $2^m + 159$ ,  $2^m + 160$ ,  $2^m + 161$ ,  $2^m + 162$ ,  $2^m + 163$ ,  $2^m + 164$ ,  $2^m + 165$ ,  $2^m + 166$ ,  $2^m + 167$ ,  $2^m + 168$ ,  $2^m + 169$ ,  $2^m + 170$ ,  $2^m + 171$ ,  $2^m + 172$ ,  $2^m + 173$ ,  $2^m + 174$ ,  $2^m + 175$ ,  $2^m + 176$ ,  $2^m + 177$ ,  $2^m + 178$ ,  $2^m + 179$ ,  $2^m + 180$ ,  $2^m + 181$ ,  $2^m + 182$ ,  $2^m + 183$ ,  $2^m + 184$ ,  $2^m + 185$ ,  $2^m + 186$ ,  $2^m + 187$ ,  $2^m + 188$ ,  $2^m + 189$ ,  $2^m + 190$ ,  $2^m + 191$ ,  $2^m + 192$ ,  $2^m + 193$ ,  $2^m + 194$ ,  $2^m + 195$ ,  $2^m + 196$ ,  $2^m + 197$ ,  $2^m + 198$ ,  $2^m + 199$ ,  $2^m + 200$ ,  $2^m + 201$ ,  $2^m + 202$ ,  $2^m + 203$ ,  $2^m + 204$ ,  $2^m + 205$ ,  $2^m + 206$ ,  $2^m + 207$ ,  $2^m + 208$ ,  $2^m + 209$ ,  $2^m + 210$ ,  $2^m + 211$ ,  $2^m + 212$ ,  $2^m + 213$ ,  $2^m + 214$ ,  $2^m + 215$ ,  $2^m + 216$ ,  $2^m + 217$ ,  $2^m + 218$ ,  $2^m + 219$ ,  $2^m + 220$ ,  $2^m + 221$ ,  $2^m + 222$ ,  $2^m + 223$ ,  $2^m + 224$ ,  $2^m + 225$ ,  $2^m + 226$ ,  $2^m + 227$ ,  $2^m + 228$ ,  $2^m + 229$ ,  $2^m + 230$ ,  $2^m + 231$ ,  $2^m + 232$ ,  $2^m + 233$ ,  $2^m + 234$ ,  $2^m + 235$ ,  $2^m + 236$ ,  $2^m + 237$ ,  $2^m + 238$ ,  $2^m + 239$ ,  $2^m + 240$ ,  $2^m + 241$ ,  $2^m + 242$ ,  $2^m + 243$ ,  $2^m + 244$ ,  $2^m + 245$ ,  $2^m + 246$ ,  $2^m + 247$ ,  $2^m + 248$ ,  $2^m + 249$ ,  $2^m + 250$ ,  $2^m + 251$ ,  $2^m + 252$ ,  $2^m + 253$ ,  $2^m + 254$ ,  $2^m + 255$ ,  $2^m + 256$ ,  $2^m + 257$ ,  $2^m + 258$ ,  $2^m + 259$ ,  $2^m + 260$ ,  $2^m + 261$ ,  $2^m + 262$ ,  $2^m + 263$ ,  $2^m + 264$ ,  $2^m + 265$ ,  $2^m + 266$ ,  $2^m + 267$ ,  $2^m + 268$ ,  $2^m + 269$ ,  $2^m + 270$ ,  $2^m + 271$ ,  $2^m + 272$ ,  $2^m + 273$ ,  $2^m + 274$ ,  $2^m + 275$ ,  $2^m + 276$ ,  $2^m + 277$ ,  $2^m + 278$ ,  $2^m + 279$ ,  $2^m + 280$ ,  $2^m + 281$ ,  $2^m + 282$ ,  $2^m + 283$ ,  $2^m + 284$ ,  $2^m + 285$ ,  $2^m + 286$ ,  $2^m + 287$ ,  $2^m + 288$ ,  $2^m + 289$ ,  $2^m + 290$ ,  $2^m + 291$ ,  $2^m + 292$ ,  $2^m + 293$ ,  $2^m + 294$ ,

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TITLE:

[illegible]

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ИЗВЕСТИЯ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР  
ВОЛ. 22, № 9, 1978

ABSTRACT :

At the 19th All-Union Conference on the Problems of the Design of Structures (SP) in 1970, the basic features of the FEM were discussed. The authors of the present paper have already published a book on the FEM [1] and the types for open cross-sections [2]. The authors also have been working on the FEM types which are already being used in practice. The FEM types and the development of their use was summarized in the last year and the mass production of the new types of the FEM is being carried out. FEM 29 was a great success. The types that preceded the types were arranged in the order of their development, and the cascade of the new types is being carried out in the same order.

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SOV/48-22-8-19/20

Data Concerning Industrial Photoelectronic Multipliers for Scintillation Spectrometers

with a sensitivity better than  $20 \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ , multiplier sensitivity at 2400 V better than  $10 \text{ A}/\text{cm}^2$ , teroidal dynodes of AMg K alloy). An FEM with a bismuth-silver-caesium cathode was described in reference 3. These multipliers give a good amplification. The amplitude resolution of 10 specimens of FEM with NaJ-(Tl)-crystal with a diameter of 20 mm and with  $\text{Cs}^{137}$  was within the limits of 12 - 14%. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 3 references which are Soviet.

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AUTHORS: Breydo, I.Ya., Glagolev, V.P., Glukhovskoy, B.M.,  
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TITLE: Investigation of the Stability of Multi-Stage Photo-  
Electron Multipliers

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.10,  
pp.1698-1702

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 9th All-Union Conference on  
Cathode Electronics, Moscow, October 1959.

The stability of the output signal from a photo-electron multiplier depends on a number of factors: the voltage, the current, the time of operation and so on. The purpose of this article is to clarify the effects of these factors on multipliers with emitters of different materials. Since multipliers are widely used as scintillation counters, the multipliers were tested in a special set-up which approximated to operational conditions with crystals of NaJ(Tl) irradiated by Cs<sup>137</sup> on the cathodes of the multipliers. Block diagrams of the test apparatus are given and the apparatus is described. The output current, which depends not only on the amplitude but also on the frequency of the Card 1/4

Investigation of the Stability ...

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pulses, i.e. on the intensity of irradiation of the crystal by  $\gamma$ -rays, was also monitored. The results show that there are two types of instability: 1) smooth change in the average value of the amplitude of the pulses over a period of time and 2) oscillation of the amplitude about a mean value, which shows as a scatter of the recorded points for a given curve. The deviation of the points is approximately 0.3 to 1% of the value of the output pulse. Early tests showed that the stability depended to a great extent on the previous history of the multiplier. The "settling-down" time is different for different specimens and for the same specimen the settling-down time on the first day can be very much longer than on following days. This "training effect" made investigation of individual specimens impossible and statistical tests on a number of multipliers were necessary. The results on 80 multipliers of the  $\Phi 3Y-35$  (FEU-35) type with Sb-Cs cathodes and emitters are presented graphically by histograms of percentage change in pulse amplitude against numbers of multipliers for output currents of 0.1 to 2.5 microamps, 0.3 to 0.5 microamps and 0.55 to 6.0 microamps. The maxima of these distributions show

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greater percentage change for larger currents. The results for 60 antimony-cesium cathode and emitter multipliers were similar. It is concluded that during the first hours of operation the stability is directly related to the output current and reduction in the current density improves the stability. The absolute maxima of the changes in the output current of the multipliers did not exceed published figures for multipliers with Al-Mg, silver-magnesium and antimony-cesium emitters. The settling-down time was found to be proportional to the output current. Tests on multipliers ~~φ3Y~~-24 (FEU-24) with aluminium-magnesium alloy emitters showed that they also have appreciable settling-down time, but the output current has little effect on it, except that it is reduced with high currents. For example, a batch of multipliers with Al-Mg emitters and bismuth-silver-cesium cathodes had an average settling-down time of 10 to 20 min, after a rest-period of 12 hours with output currents of 20 to 30 microamps. To clarify the effect of activation by cesium on the stability of alloy emitters, a multiplier with a thermo-cathode was prepared. The stability of the emitter was checked directly in a vacuum with continuous pumping before and after cesiation. The relative  
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changes in the secondary emission coefficient for thermo-activation and for cesiation for one stage of a copper-beryllium alloy with 100 V and 0.3 mA output current are shown graphically. It is seen that the presence of cesium leads to an increase in both the settling-down time and also in the magnitude of the change in the secondary emission coefficient. There are 7 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

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